

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, July 15. 1738.

NUMB. 987.

TO RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

S I R,



N order to acquit myself of my Promise to you, as well as to prevent your being embarrassed with the Publick on my Account, I take this Opportunity of transmitting to you a Detail of the Proceedings at our first Meeting, wherein we thought it not improper to assume a Title to ourselves, and to make a Provision for the preserving such Discoveries as should be thought not unworthy the Eye of the Publick. This Motion was made to us by the Attorney, and it was thereupon unanimously resolved, That the Title of this Society be *The Candid Enquirers*; and that Mr. Secretary provide a Folio Book, into which he shall cause to be transcribed the Memoir delivered him by each Member who offers his Sentiments to the Society; which Memoir shall be afterwards read, corrected, and signed by three Members at the least, and shall be then esteemed a Transaction of this Society. The Recital of this Resolution gives so clear an Account of the Causes and Intent of it, that I need not trouble you with a Comment. I shall proceed therefore to inform you, that the Right of Speaking first being by Let assigned to the learned Gentleman I mentioned in my Last, who is a Fellow of a College in one of our Universities, he immediately delivered himself in Terms perfectly suited to our Design, and to the entire Satisfaction of the Society. The Substance of this Discourse he afterwards delivered to me in the following Memoir.

THE History of Britain, as it concerns us more nearly than any other History, so, I think, it hath exercised the Wits both of Natives and Foreigners more than the History of any other European Nation. Not to speak of the Histories of particular Periods, which have been composed sometimes from secret Memoirs, and at others from an Inclination to dress out real Events in the Language of Romance; I say not to mention these, which are frequently enough to be met with in almost all the Languages of Europe, permit me, at present, to put you in mind of a History of Great Britain written on a more extensive Plan, and from as good, if not better, Authorities than any other that I have heard of; and this by an Italian, of whom and of whose Work I hope I shall be heard with Patience, if I speak more diffusely.

THIS Italian is Gregorio Leti, a very voluminous Writer, but a Writer of very great Capacity, if Mr. Bayle may be believed, who mentions him always with high Commendations: This M. Leti was by Birth a Person of Distinction, tho' he inherited from his Ancestors but a very small Fortune his Uncle, who was an Ecclesiastick, took great Care of his Education, and would doubtless have assisted him in the Progress of his Fortune, if he had taken his Advice; but our Author being from his Youth a Person of quick Parts, and a great Lover of Learning, could not be brought to relish his Uncle's Counsels, or prevail with himself to disguise his Sentiments; so that when the old Gentleman, who was become Bishop of Aquapendente, pressed him either to go into the Army, or to receive Holy Orders, he would always answer, *Dear Uncle, The Sword or the Breviary are alike Arms unfit for me.* The good Bishop, at last quite wearied out, told his Nephew, that he plainly foresaw he would one time or other become an insistent Heretic, that therefore, in Justice to himself and the Church, he could do no less than turn him out of Doors.

[Price Two-Pence.]

THE Bishop's Suspicion was not altogether ill grounded, for M. Leti having thoroughly considered the Theory and Practice, the Doctrine and Discipline of the Romish Church, concluded from thence, that both agreed very ill with the Gospel; which induced him to retire into Geneva, where, after mature Deliberation, he embraced the Protestant Religion. He quickly after discovered his Genius for History, in a great Variety of Works, which were very well received; and which Mr. Bayle tells us, were written in an easy unaffected Style, a Thing not only commendable in itself, but also very extraordinary, when flowing from the Pen of an Italian. He afterwards travelled into France, where he was treated with Kindness and Respect, conversed familiarly with Persons of the first Rank, and received a considerable Present from Lewis XIV. always favourable to the Learned.

FROM France he came over into England, and was highly esteemed at the Court of King Charles II. That Monarch not only vouchsafing him frequent Conversations, but also supplied him with Five hundred Pounds on his Arrival, with a Promise of providing for him to his Satisfaction. M. Leti had not been long here before he conceived a Design of writing our History, in order to which he demanded such a Licence from the King and his Ministers: This was not readily granted him, on account of their Difference in Sentiment: Some believing a Stranger altogether incapable of performing properly such a Work, and others affirming it could never be so well performed as by a Stranger. The King decided in his Favour: *Let him do it, said He, if he succeeds, it will be well; if he fails, it may excite some abler Person to a like Undertaking.* Accordingly, Orders were given that he should have Access to all Libraries, and be furnished with all the Materials he should think fit to demand: These Advantages our Author made use of, and laboured with great Diligence in fulfilling the arduous Task he had taken upon him. But, as our Nation are naturally a little impatient, the Publick began to complain, that it was a long time before he published any Thing. This coming to the King's Ears, the next time he saw our Author he bespoke him thus. *M. Leti, I hope you shall soon see your History.* Sir, reply'd Leti, *I am afraid you will see it too soon. How so, reply'd the King? I am apprehensive, Sir, continued the Author, That it would procure me the usual Reward of an Historian, Enslavement, or a worse Fate.* No! No! M. Leti, you are too wise to deserve any such Thing, said his Majesty: *A Man as wise as Solomon, added Leti, who undertook a Work like mine, might find it hard to escape them.* Well! Well! Cry'd the King, *if there is so much Danger in writing History, I'll write Proverbs, as Solomon did, and you will be safe enough.* M. Leti was not contented with this, he took Care to apply himself to all the People of Distinction who honoured him with their Acquaintance, and besought them to remember that he had undertaken a History, and not a Panegyric or a Satire; assuring them, that he would speak Truth, in hopes of finding them Friends to it and to him.

AT last, Two first Volumes of the Work appeared, they were printed in Quarto, and contained the Ancient and Modern State of Great Britain. His Design was to comprehend the History of our Affairs in Three Volumes more: Of the Two first published he made Presents to the King and Queen, to whom they were dedicated, to the Duke and Dutchess of York, to all the great Personages of the Realm, and to the Foreign Ambassadors. The King sat up very late at Nights to read them, seemed to be very well satisfied, and for ten Days Leti was, to all Appearance, as much in the good Graces of the Court as ever. At the End of that Space, his

Book was complained of and examined in the Privy Council: Upon which, an Order was issued for seizing and suppressing all the Copies, and for obliging the Author to depart the Kingdom in a few Days, which was according executed. Before he went away, a great Prelate could not help intimating to him, that though he might have had the Help of Others in composing his History, yet as to the Suffering, it would be all his Own; for, said he, *Seigneur Gregorio, You have wrote for Other People, and not for Yourself: Whereas you ought to have wrote for Yourself, without regarding Other People.*

I shall not make any Reflections on these Proceedings; I shall content myself with observing that this did not hinder Leti's completing his Work in Holland, where in 1684, the whole came out in five Volumes, under the following Title; *Il Teatro Britanico, ovvero Historia della Grande Bretagna.* Mr. Bayle, in his *Republick of Letters* for the Month of April 1684, hath given a very satisfactory Account of the Contents of this History, which he says is written with such a Freedom of Style, and so great a Liberty of Sentiment, that, if the Year in which it was printed did not appear in the Title-Page, it would be a difficult thing to persuade the World that such a Work came out during the Life-time of the Author, and also of the Princes of whose Actions he speaks.

THE Society will observe, that in the Account I have given, the sole Point I have in view is to put them in mind of a Work almost wholly forgotten; though as it appears from the great Authority I have so often cited, it was once in Esteem, and therefore must be always worth looking into. For my own Part, it hath been my constant Opinion, that a plain, though pretty ample Description, Natural and Civil History of Great Britain, and all the Dominions dependant on its Sovereign, written accurately, and without any Political Reflections, would be one of the best Books that could be put into the Hands of Children, and even of use at great Schools, and, perhaps, in the Universities also. At the first Mention of this it may be said, that there are already many Books of this Nature; but upon mature Consideration I believe the Contrary will appear. The Description I mean, must be every where exact and agreeable to Truth; the Natural History, plain, well founded, and not puzzled with unnecessary Digressions; the Civil History, clear, methodical, critically exact in point of Dates, and free from all Party Leven. Above all, if this History were not written, it ought at least to be reviewed by a Lawyer, and such Observations added as might serve to inculcate the First Principles of that Science, on which our Private Fortunes and Publick Liberties depend.

I confess, that in meddling with these Matters, I have transgressed the bounds which were assigned me; but I hope the Motive which induced me to stray beyond them, will excuse me, to this Society especially, every Member of which I am well assured, hath but a very mean Opinion of any Kind of Knowledge which contributes not to the general Good of Mankind, and to the particular Benefit of his Country; that Country from which we have received them all, and for which our Lives and Fortunes, (if they were not our All) would be but an indifferent Sacrifice.

I perceive, Mr. Freeman, that my Letter is already long enough; but you shall shortly hear from me again, on the Subject of our second Orator's Dissertation. Till then, I am,

S I R,

Your Obedient Servant,

And Constant Reader,

L. M.

I Return my best Thanks to my Correspondent for his Epistolary Favours, and hope he will indulge me with the Continuance of them, which I shall not fail to communicate to the Publick as Occasion offers.

I have taken the Liberty of abridging his Letter, without varying the Sense thereof; but cannot avoid observing, that the Publication of such a History as above proposed, in our own Language, will interfere with a Work now carrying on by a very considerable Subscription of our Nobility, Gentry, &c. by Mr. Thomas Carte, Author of *The Life of James Duke of Ormond*, *Grandfather to James Butler, the late Duke of Ormond*; in which Work the Contents of *Gregorio's History* will be comprized.

Thus much we have thought ourselves in common Justice obliged to say, to prevent any Clashing of Interest, or Prejudice to Parties.

R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THEY write from *Persia*, That Thomas Kouli Kan has at last, after a brave Resistance, made himself Master of the Cities of Candahar and Balck; whereby he has completed the Reduction of the whole Kingdom of Persia under his Dominion.

The Advices in relation to his further Motions are very uncertain and contradictory. Some say he had determined to commence a War with the Great Mogul; but that the latter had found Means to pacify him. Others say, that the Great Mogul was actually advanc'd against him, with above 600,000 fighting Men, and that the Persians were so intimidated at this vast Army, that they deserted in great Numbers. And others there are which, giving no Authority to the last Advices, assert, that Kouli Kan seems inclinable to turn his Arms against the Turks, who in that Case expect a Diversion from the Great Mogul in their Favour. Time alone can reconcile these various and contradictory Reports, and to That we leave them.

We are told from *Vienna*, That the Turks have raised the Siege of Orsova, on the Approach of the Imperial Army.

The following remarkable Speech of the Count de Tessin, Marshal (or Speaker) of the Dyer (or Parliament) of Sweden, at the Opening of that Assembly, in the States Hall on the 20th of May last, well deserves a Place in our Paper.

Most Potent and most Gracious King,

PURSUANT to your Majesty's gracious Summons, your most faithful Subjects, the Nobility, have the Honour, together with their Brethren, the other Estates of this Kingdom, of approaching the Feet of the Throne with the most lively Marks of that profound Respect by which they ever did, and ever will distinguish themselves to their Kings, the Fathers of this Country.

'Tis no small Happiness for us, thus being for most Part of the same Age, we have now, at the 5th time of our meeting since your Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the Joy of displaying, in a full Assembly, that ardent Zeal and Affection with which we are animated for our Sovereign established by Law, but we reckon it an infinitely greater Happiness that we have been excused, at all those Dyets, from that Task which the States are indispensably obliged to of approaching the Throne sometimes, with Remonstrances that are well founded, but such as are disagreeable and melancholy to produce.

'Tis one of your Royal Virtues, that your Majesty takes no Pleasure in hearing your own Praises. The Tranquillity which the Kingdom has enjoy'd, and which it is still blessed with on every Side, and the Use which has been made of our Leisure, to encourage Husbandry, to add richer Branches to our Commerce, and to train up Artificers and Manufacturers among ourselves; all these things sufficiently demonstrate to the present Age, and will faithfully transmit to Posterity, the Praise of that Prince under whose Government so many happy Estab-

lishments had their Commencement. It is owing to the regular, uniform, and sincere Exercise of the true Religion, that the Divine Blessings multiply on the Government, and on the People, and that every one performs his Duty in Peace, and with a good Conscience. A State which is not distracted by domestic Divisions, has the Satisfaction of being esteemed and courted by the other Powers. A Government bounded by the Laws, but render'd Despotick by the Affection of the Subjects, is not at all burdensome to the Sovereign, nor uneasy to the People.

The Distribution of Offices and Favours, to those who according to Law deserve them, encourages every one to do his Duty the better, pleases their Hearts, and banishes all manner of ill Will.

The having a greater Regard for the Army, without the least Diminution of the Reward which They so richly deserve, who sacrifice their Lives for the Glory and Defence of the State, is the way to secure and fix its Power, and to preserve that glorious Fame which the Swedish Nation has acquired Time out of Mind, by the intrepid Effusion of its Blood, and its great Exploits. In Proportion as Justice is perform'd without Partiality or Delay in the Execution, the publick Security increases, the Innocent are more and more encouraged, and the Seditious born down as it were by the Laws.

The Preservation of Liberty inviolable, increases a Confidence in the People, and gives Leave for their applying those Pains which they would be obliged to take for their own Defence to the other Necessities of the State. The Exercise and Extension of Commerce, produces that Wealth which is necessary for the Accomplishment of other Projects. An Application to the Arts and Handicrafts, nourishes the Inhabitants, gives them Ease in Proportion to their Labour, furnishes them with fresh Knowledge, and perfects their Industry. A Union among those who possess the first Offices of the Kingdom, gives greater Weight to the Deliberations of the Council, and sets all other inferior Officers a more awful Example. The patronizing and executing the express Decrees, and the respectful and well-intended Suffrages of the States of the Kingdom, is the way to make them easy and fearless during their recess.

Most Potent and most Gracious King, all these fundamental, general and immutable Maxims of your Majesty's Reign, convince the States of the Kingdom that they are going into the right Paths that will carry them safe to their Point of View; which is, next to the Glory of God, the universal and principal Aim of every Christian Action, the particular Satisfaction of your Majesty, and the Happiness of the Country, which is inseparable from it.

In all Governments, 'tis common to see Men incessantly boasting themselves to be more zealous than others for the publick Good; but your Majesty, whose Penetration nothing can escape, cannot fail of being fully persuaded that there is not one Man among us, but what is animated with the same Zeal, in the highest Degree, so that such as pretend herein to surpass others, are the more liable to a Suspicion, that they have a secret but fatal Design, to interrupt the Harmony betwixt the Head and Members, and to sacrifice the Good of the Publick, either to their own Advancement, or to the Maintenance of their own Authority.

These particular Views could not infect the States of the Kingdom assembled in the Dyer, who are the sincerest and the safest Counsellors. They are the most sincere, because the Glory and Preservation of your Majesty are necessary to their Happiness, and what they all pray for: And they are the safest, because from an infinite Number of Notions which are started among them, and all carefully debated, they single out the best in order to form an unanimous Judgment upon them.

We are all full of Zeal and Submission to your Majesty: We all ardently desire the Advantage of the Kingdom: 'Tis our Duty so to do; we perform it with Joy, and hope we shall never see that unhappy Time, when an Affection

to your Majesty, and a Love of our Country, will be look'd upon as rare Virtues in this Nation.

Being animated with these Sentiments, which are those of every Subject who is faithful to a good Sovereign, we will religiously apply ourselves, *most Potent King*, to anticipate your Majesty's Desires, to advance the Good of the Nation, to avert every kind of Disorder, to discover, if there are any dangerous underhand Practices, and finally to leave incontestable Proofs of our Loyalty, and our Probity.

With these pure Intentions the States of the Kingdom now come before your Majesty, to receive, with a respectful Silence, those gracious Proposals which you shall order to be communicated to them.

We acknowledge that a Calm is agreeable to such who have but lately escaped the Furies of the Storm; but if it were necessary to bear a Part in the general Motion of Europe, we should still prefer so honourable a Course to an ill-tim'd Inaction, and to a Tranquillity which would make us blush.

May the Lord, to whom the Government of all the People immediately belongs, and who rules them by his profound Wisdom, be pleased to give Vigour and Success to all your Majesty's just Designs, that your Name and Memory may become ever lasting and immortal! May the Lord also grant such an Issue to the Dyer which is now opened, that it may deserve to be number'd among the Prosperities of Sweden, and that it may be a Means to perpetuate that Reputation for Probity, Valour and Fidelity, of which the Goths and Swedes have been in all Times so tender.

The Nobility most humbly recommend themselves to your Majesty's most gracious Protection and Royal Goodness.

The Count de Tessin returned Thanks to the Nobility for having elected him Marshal, or Speaker, of the Dyer, in the following Speech:

WERE I now to make use of affected Terms to express my most humble and respectful Acknowledgement to the high and laudable Nobility of the Kingdom, for the Favour and Honour which they have done me this Day, it would look as if I had studied it beforehand, and that I thought my Merit superior to many others.

I spent my Youth in Pleasures, and my riper Years in Retirement, as often as my Employments would dispense with it. To this different Manner of Living 'tis owing that I have learnt, in some measure, to know myself, and that I look upon it to be my chief Merit, to be conscious that I have but little.

I shall sustain the glorious Charge which I have now undertaken, with the more Pleasure, because I am assured that the high and laudable Nobility of the Kingdom, have in View the generous Design of leaving to Posterity an agreeable Example of reciprocal Confidence; to the End, that no Cloud of Misunderstanding may ever approach to darken a Place which is consecrated to the most important Deliberations.

It shall be my only Care, as it is my Duty, to report Affairs with that Decorum and Exactness which is enjoined by the Laws, to cultivate the Interests of my King and my Country, to raise new Intrenchments for the Defence of that Liberty which we possess with so good a Title; and, finally, so long as I keep the Marshal's Staff, to bear in Memory the Obligation I am under of delivering up, to those who shall succeed us in our Functions, this Hall of our Assembly, purged from the Infection which Discord and private Interest are apt to leave behind them; to the End, that our Posterity may not reproach us for the melancholy Loss of Liberty, as we have had Reason to reproach our Ancestors. Our young Men, who are forming themselves upon our Model and Principles, engage us in like manner to be extremely vigilant in an Article of such Importance.

In Consideration of so pure an Intention on my Part, I persuade myself that the high and laudable Nobility of the Kingdom, will overlook any Errors which, in an Employment that

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is altogether new to me, I may happen to com-
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ledge; and that they will remember that it is
always more easy to judge, than to be judged.
I recommend myself now, and always, to the
good Will of the high and laudable Nobility
of the Kingdom.

Letters from Dresden say, That on the 11th
Instant, N. S. her Polish Majesty was delivered
of a Prince; and that Letters were immediately
dispatched, inviting their Catholick Majesties,
and the King of the Two Sicilies to be his God-
fathers and Godmother.

L O N D O N .

Letters from Malaga, of the First of July,
N. S. say, That Admiral Haddock had passed
that Place in his way to Minorca, with nine
Men of War, having taken on Board a Regi-
ment of Soldiers at Gibraltar, to reinforce that
Garrison.

Next Wednesday the King's Royal Regiment
of Horse, Red, commanded by the Right Hon-
the Earl of Pembroke, and the Regiment of
Horse commanded by General Evans, are to be
reviewed by his Majesty on Hounslow Heath.

William Westbrook, Esq; has given Bond
to serve the Office of Sheriff of London and
Middlesex, in Conjunction with James Brooks,
Esq;

On Wednesday was held a Court of Common
Council, to consider of the Affair of the Mansion
House; when a Petition was presented by Mr.
Manwaring, complaining of an Inconvenience
by the present Enclosure of the Ground at
Stocks Market; and the Court unanimously re-
ferred it to the Committee for building the
Mansion House, to give him such Relief as they
should think fit.

Then Debates arising about the immediate
contracting with the Masons, it was moved,
That it should be referred to the Committee
for building the Mansion House, to contract
with the Bricklayer after the Rate of 5l 3s. 6d.
per Rod, and with the Carpenter for 1240 l.
whose Proposals were approved by the Common
Council the 2d of June last; And Mr. Dance,
the City Surveyor, being called in, declared
that no Masons Work was necessary for the
Foundation of the said House; and that it
would be beneficial to the Superstructure having
the Foundation laid some time before: But the
previous Question being insisted on, the Court
divided; and there appeared for the Question
Sixty-nine, and against the Question One Hun-
dred and Ten: Whereby the Erection of the
Mansion House is postponed, if not entirely laid
aside.

By Letters from Carolina, dated the 22d of
May, we have Advice, That the Small-Pox
rages there to a violent Degree, having carried
off Numbers of the Negroes; and that the In-
habitants have, with great Success, been inocu-
lated for the same.

A few Days since the Body of a young Man
was found in a Well near New Cross Hill: On
Examination thereof, he appears to be the
Brother of Mrs. Finch, at the Angel at New
Cross, who being taken up by a Warrant for
retailing Spirituous Liquors contrary to Law,
and the Tale reaching the Deceaf'd's Ears, and
at that Time sick in his Bed, it had such an
Effect upon him, that he immediately grew
delirious, and in his Delirium, stealing from his
Nurse, he got to the Well, and, as supposed,
flung himself in.

On Friday last died, at her House in Whe-
sheaf Alley, Thames street, Mrs. Wally, of the
Wounds she receiv'd the 10th of June last from
her Husband, by stabbing her and cutting her
Throat, of which Wounds she languished in a
most deplorable Condition. The Coroner's In-
quest brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*;
and the Husband is now in Newgate for the said
horrid Crime.

The same Day, about Two o'Clock in the
Morning, one Bryan, belonging to a Holland
Trader, coming to his Lodgings in Maudlin's
Rents, East Smithfield, asked his Wife for some

Money, which she refusing, he took up a Knife,
and stabbed her in the Right Side, of which
Wound she died about an Hour after. He was
soon after apprehended, and committed to New
Prison.

Saturday Night last, two Persons were appre-
hended and committed to the Compter, on the
Information of Joseph Lightbourne, (now a
Prisoner in Newgate for a Robbery in the
County of Essex) made by him before the Right
Honourable the Lord Mayor, the one for being
concerned with him in robbing on the High-
way, and the other for the Murder of Captain
Innes in the Old Baily, about a Year and Half
since.

Sunday Night last one Mr. Bridges who lived
late at Duntfable, going to Highgate by the
Back Lane at Islington, between 11 and 12
o'clock, was attacked by three Foot-pads, who
demanded his Money, and at the same time one
of them struck him on the Head; but recovering
himself, and having an Oak Stick, he knock'd
one down, upon which one of the others imme-
diately fired a Pistol, and shot him in the Breast,
after which they robbed him of a Silver Watch,
and about 7 or 8 Shillings, and, after giving
him several Wounds in the Head, left him;
and it was with the utmost Difficulty he re-
turned to Islington, where he was taken into a
House, and all proper Means used for his Re-
covery, but he died about Six o'Clock on Mon-
day Evening.

On Saturday last died Mr. Collins, a Cabinet-
Maker in Red-cross Street, Southwark. About
a Fortnight before his Death, he was seized
with a Melancholy Disorder, of which but little
Notice was taken; but within three Days of his
Expiration a Madness was discovered, attended
with an Hydrophobia; but even in that he had
Intervals, and beg'd of the Physician who at-
tended him, that he would prescribe to him no-
thing liquid; for every thing of that Nature
was intolerable to him: He foamed at the
Mouth, and abhorred the Appearance of Li-
quors, in which miserable State he languished
about 24 Hours, tied down in his Bed, for fear
of his biting any Body, when his Spirits being
entirely exhausted, he quietly expired. About
nine Months past this unhappy Person was bit
by a mad Dog, but the usual Methods of Cure
being taken, he was thought to have been out of
Danger.

On Saturday Morning died Miss Lewen, at
her Father's, the great China-Shop in Cheap-
side. She went to Bed seemingly in good
Health, but with a strong Prepossession that she
should die in a few Hours, which she declared
to the Maid who lay by her. About One
o'clock she was heard to groan several times,
and on being shook by the Maid, was with
Difficulty brought to any Signs of Life. The
Family being alarmed, a Doctor, Surgeon, and
Apothecary, were sent for, but to no Purpose,
for she expired in a very short time. She was
soon to have been married to a Linnen-Draper
in the Neighbourhood.

On Thursday the Report of the 15 Male-
factors condemn'd at the two last Sessions at the
Old Baily, was made to his Majesty, when the
Ten following were ordered for Execution on
Wednesday next at Tyburn, viz.

William Wall, for robbing his Master; John
Worfdale, Isaac George a Black, William
Moreland, Jonathan Austin, John Fellows, and
George Greenaway, for Robberies on the High-
way; Joseph Hodgson, for stealing a Bank Note
from Mr. Pye; Benjamin Read, for Burglary;
and William Newington, for forging a Note on
Sir Francis Child.

John Green, for Horse-stealing; Tho. Cross,
for forging a Note on Mess. Hoare; Godfrey
Walker, for Murder; and John Wright, for
writing and carrying an Incendiary Letter to
Mr. Dolly; were reprieved.

William Edy, for a Robbery on the High-
way, was pardoned.

C O U N T R Y N E W S .

We hear by a Letter from Yorkshire, dated
the 4th of July, That the Right Hon. *the Duke*
Betty Hastings is perfectly cured of a Cancer

her Breast, to the inexpressible Joy of all the
Country. Her Ladyship bore the great Opera-
tion of its being cut off, with incredible Patience
and Fortitude. Dr. Johnson performed it in
three Minutes, and it cost not above one Ounce
and Half of Blood; and during the whole Cure
her Ladyship was never confined to her Bed,
nor had the least Symptom of a Fever.

On Saturday an unhappy Accident happened
at the Town of Bedford, to one William Hut-
chinson, who was Apprentice to the famous
Violante, the flying German, who flew from St.
Martin's Steeple. Hutchinson had fixed a Rope
to St. Paul's Steeple in that Town, and had flew
once from it, but going to make a Second At-
tempt, he fell off the Rope about forty-five Feet
from the Ground, and died instantly.

They write from Aylesbury, that last Satur-
day se'nnight Mr. Burnham, one of the Cor-
oners for the County of Bucks, took an Inqui-
sition at Grendon Underwood, on the Body of
one John Ives, who hang'd himself that Morn-
ing at his Bed's Feet. The Cafe was thus: He
was in Bed with his Wife, and desired her to
go up to fetch him some Small Beer, which she
did; and when she came back, she found his
Chamber Door bolted, and could not get in,
whereupon she called some of the Neighbours
to break open the Door, which when they had
done, they found him hanging, and dead. What
is most remarkable, he had preserved the Halter
above three Years, as his Wife declared, and
sometimes he lock'd it in one Chest, and sometimes
in another; and at other times he delivered it
into the Custody of his Wife, telling her, if she
did not produce it whenever he should demand
it, he would cut her Throat. The Jury brought
in their Verdict, *Lunacy*.

Crewkerne, July 2. About Four o'Clock on
Tuesday Morning last, at Wayford, two Miles
from this Place, a horrid Murder was committed
by one Richard Ellwood of Clapton in this Pa-
rish, on the Body of Farmer Norris, his Uncle,
in the following Manner: Ellwood's Wife
usually absenting herself from her Husband se-
veral Days together, on Friday last, according
to Custom, she went away while her Husband
was at Work, and, as it now appears, went to
this Mr. Norris's, who for some time had a
Criminal Conversation with her: The Husband
having some Information of it, got up early on
Tuesday Morning last, and took out one of Mr.
Norris's Windows, got into the House, went
immediately up Stairs into his Bedchamber,
found his Wife in Bed with his Uncle Norris,
and in a Fury took up the Bar of the Door, and
gave the old Fellow such a Blow on his Head,
as made the Blood fly all over the Ceiling of
the Room, and followed his Blows till he killed
him on the Spot. He likewise beat his Wife till
he thought he had killed her; but she is like
to recover, tho' she is blind and much bruis'd.
After he had done, he went into the Street,
told the Neighbours the Story, and desired them
to step into the House, and see how effectually
he had cured the old Man of committing Adul-
tery for the future: He did not attempt to go
off, and was committed to Ivelchester Gaol.

Bristol, July 8. We hear, that in order to
make the Back of this City more commodious
than ever yet it has been, the Corporation have
purchased the Black Griffin, and other Houses
adjoining to the back Gate, which are to be
pulled down, and made all flush from the Con-
duit on the Back, clear round to the Key;
which, when finish'd, will be one of the com-
pletest Harbours in Europe.

On Tuesday Morning last a Person came to
Sir William Smith, of Warden in Bedfordshire,
Bart. to ask a Charity for a Loss by Fire, and
inform'd him that his Name was John Knowles,
of Lee-hall in the Parish of Lee, in the County
of Hertford, Farmer; and that on the 9th of
October last, about one o'Clock in the Morning,
a dreadful Fire happened by Lightning in one
of his Barns, containing seven Bays fill'd with
Wheat, which, within the Space of about two
Hours, burnt down not only the said Barn and
Wheat, but also two other Barns, fill'd with
Wheat and other Sorts of Grain; also three
Haycocks, containing about 90 Loads, to the
best

best of his Judgment, and one Stable with nine Horses therein; also his Dwelling-House, with all the Household Goods; and that his whole Loss amounted to 600*l.* over and besides what happen'd to be due to Mr. John Brown of Grosvenor Square, London, Merchant, who he said was his Landlord: And he further declared and confess'd, that he had himself collected about 50*l.* besides what was collected by his neighbouring Parishes, and that the whole Sum so collected made about 200*l.* But as he did not produce any Testimonial of the said Loss, the said Gentleman suspected him to be a Cheat, and thereupon took his Examination in Writing; when he had finished the same, and while a fair Copy was making, he desired Leave to go to Mr. James Harvey in that Neighbourhood to ask his Charity, and that he would be back again by such Time as the Clerk had writ over his Examination fair, in order to be sworn, but never return'd. He also produced his Pocket-Book, wherein were written the Names of several Persons of Distinction in that County, and several of the principal Gentlemen near Warden, and all of their own proper Hand Writing, as he affirm'd, from whom it appear'd he had collected several Sums of Money. — This publick Notice is therefore given to prevent People being imposed on for the future by Persons coming under Pretences of Losses by Fire.

Bath, July 8. Last Thursday being the Day appointed for laying the Foundation Stone of the intended General Hospital of this City, about Twenty of the Trustees and Contributors met at the Rummer Tavern, and proceeded from thence to the Place appointed for erecting that Hospital, where the first Stone was laid, on which was the following Inscription;

This Stone was the First which was laid in the Foundation of the General Hospital at Bath, July 6. A.D. 1738.

God prosper the Charitable Undertaking.

When the Ceremony was over, the Gentlemen returned to the Rummer, where his Majesty's Health, that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, General Wade, and other absent Benefactors were drank, and all the Demonstrations of Joy possible shewn on this Occasion; every one appearing pleas'd with a Design so excellently well calculated for the Good of Mankind in General, and the Welfare and the Happiness of the Poor, Wretched and Miserable in particular.

An handsome Present was made to the Workmen; and the Bells rung on this happy Occasion.

SCOTLAND.

They write from Edinburgh, That the Act of Parliament occasioned by the Murder of Capt. Porteous, was read last Sunday se'nnight in the 4 Reading Churches of that City, for the 12th and last Time.

The Duke of Argyll has been by Invitation at most of the Nobility's Seats in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh since he went thither; particularly at Newliston with the Earl of Stair, and Hopton-House with the Earl of Hopton; and Yesterday se'nnight his Grace set out for Argyllshire for a few Days.

IRELAND.

They write from Dublin, that last Saturday se'nnight being the Anniversary of the famous and ever memorable Battle of the Boyne, the same was most solemnly observed in that City by Protestants of all Denominations, by Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Firing of Guns, &c. expressing an universal Joy for the many and great Benefits they enjoy'd by it under the Conduct of our great Deliverer King William III. of Glorious Memory.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

Samuel Armytage, of Kirklees, in the West Riding of the County of York, Esq; is created a Baronet of Great Britain.

Joseph Richardson, Esq; is made one of the Commissioners for Taxes, in the room of Richard Aldworth, Esq; dec. a^ded.

And John Gough Esq; is made Comptroller of the Duties of Excise in Scotland, in the room of Christopher Rhodes, Esq; now one of the Commissioners.

Mr. Thomas Jones is appointed Comptroller of the Treasurer of the Chamber's Office, under the Right Hon. the Lord Hobart, in the room of Edward Seymour, Esq; deceased.

PREFERMENT ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Warner, Minister of Whitchurch, Hants, was lately presented by the Bishop of Winchester, to the Rectory of Upham in that County, worth 250*l.* per Ann.

MARRIAGE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Orrery, to Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, of Callidon, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, a Lady of very great Fortune, and excellent Character.

Lord William Fitz-Maurice, eldest Son of the Earl of Kerry, to the Lady Gertrude Lambert, eldest Daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan, in Ireland.

Godfrey Clerke, of Chilcor, Derbyshire, Esq; to Miss Poole of Roehampton, Surrey.

Edmund Ball, of the Exchequer, Esq; to Mrs. Buckeridge of Ware, Hertfordshire.

DEATHS.

July 3. In the 66th Year of his Age, Captain James Buffell, as he was at work on the Wreck which lately happened on the Middle Swin on the Coast of Essex. He was very expert in the Art of Diving, which he had followed near forty Years.

July 8. At his House in Pall-mall, John Ellis, Esq; formerly a Member of Parliament, Comptroller of the Mint, and Under Secretary of State. Also, at Kensington Gravel-Pits, George Barnard, of Bedfordshire, Esq;

July 10. At his Lodgings in Norfolk-street, Samuel Pitt, of Crickley, Somersetshire, Esq;

July 12. At his House in Cheap-side, Richard Turner, Esq; an eminent Italian Merchant.

A few Days ago died, Robert Waltham Bowes, of Durham, Esq; Also, at Oxford, Sir Robert Banks Jenkinson, Bart. Also, at Reading, Berks, the Rev. Mr. Fox, Vicar of St. Mary's in that Town.

PRICES OF STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 142 ¹/₂ half. India 170. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 111 ⁵/₈ths. New Ditto, 111 ³/₈ths to ¹/₂ half. Three per Cent. Annuity 107. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 109. Ditto 5 per Cent. 99. Royal Assurance 109 ¹/₂ half. London Assurance 14 ³/₄ths. African 14. India Bonds, 6 ¹/₂ 18 ¹/₂ Prem. South Sea Bonds, 21 ³/₈ths. Prem. New Bank Circulation 3 ¹/₂ 10 ⁵/₈ths. Prem.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Smith, of Chancery-Lane, in London, Taylor and Chapman.

John Waller, of the Parish of St. Helen's, London, Packier.

Charles Harwood, of the City of Norwich, Ironmonger.

James Wainman, of Leeds, in the County of York, Innholder and Chapman.

William Whistler, of Fleet-street, London, Druggist.

Richard Trubey, late of Bucklersbury, London, Vintner.

John Downes, late of St. Alban's-street, Westminster, Jeweller.

A LIST of the Contributions towards making Mrs. STEPHENS'S Medicines publick, paid into the Hands of Mr. Drummond Banker at Charing-Cross, in the Month of June.

	l.	s.	d.
Col. John Selwyn	-	05	05
Mr. John Cav	-	02	02
Duchess of Portland	-	21	00
Earl of Clarendon	-	25	00
Mrs. Archer	-	26	05
Duke of Leeds	-	21	00
C. D.	-	10	10
Lord Lymington	-	05	05
Mrs. Jane Lowther	-	02	02
Lord Galloway	-	30	00
Ditto for several	-	19	19
Rev. Dr. Birch	-	05	05
Unknown	-	00	05
Mess. Snow and Pollock	-	10	10
Sir William Wynne	-	01	01
J. Windham Afhe, Esq;	-	01	01
Mrs. Afhe	-	01	01
J. Windham, Esq;	-	01	01
Mrs. Windham	-	01	01
Robert Andrews, Esq;	-	01	01
Mr. Graves	-	01	01
Edward Hooper, Esq;	-	02	02
Mr. Manning	-	02	02
Rev. Dr. Leigh	-	01	01
Rev. Mr. Scriven	-	00	10
Mr. J. Crow, Staymaker,	-	01	07
James Harris, Esq;	-	04	04
George Proctor, Esq;	-	10	10
John Norris, Esq;	-	05	05
Mr. Heckford	-	01	01
Major General Churchill	-	10	10
Mr. J. Trott	-	02	02
Col. Read	-	01	01

Paid in before - - - - - 253 10 6
888 05 0

Total 1121 15 6

It is thought proper to give Notice, That Mr. Drummond has purchased 1000*l.* South Sea Annuities, with 1120*l.* of this Money, and vested it in the Names of the three first Trustees.

There are several Persons in different Parts of this Kingdom, who have begun to collect small Sums, in order to complete this Contribution: And it would be a great Act of Benevolence to Mankind, if the Clergy, the Physicians, or any other charitable Gentlemen, would undertake such Collections in a general way, both in Town and Country.

JOHN FABER proposes to publish, by Subscription, a Whole Length Print, in Mezzo-tinto, of her late Majesty

Queen CAROLINE.

From an Original Painting done (for his Grace the Duke of Richmond) by Mr. JOHN VANDERBANK, in the Year 1756.

N. B. The Plate will be 20 Inches by 14. Price Five Shillings: Half to be paid on Subscribing, and the other Half on Delivery of the Print, which will be in two Months Time.

The Publick may be assured, that no more than 300 Prints will be taken off (the Plate being afterwards to be guile) and if any remain unsubscribed for, they will not be sold under 7*s.* 6*d.*

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Faber, at the Golden-Head in Bloomsbury Square, where the Painting may be seen.

This Day are Published,

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